

construction methods and in ideas of aesthetics and propriety and created architectural adaptations of European and early eastern United States designs.

One could not confuse the French city of Quebec with English Halifax or with American-influenced Niagara-on-the-Lake, although each began as a waterfront, garrison, and government town. Similarly, Normandy-style Quebec farmhouses, the crisp white clapboard homes of the east coast, and the elegant stone houses along Ontario's Rideau River are strikingly different from one another. Regional differences are less apparent in the twentieth century, but in 1867 Canada was a very loosely woven community.

Expansion: (to 1945)

Canadian expansion took place in a random fashion, often influenced by changing world conditions. The natural population increase was augmented by the arrival of adventurous immigrants lured to Canada by visions of mountains filled with gold, or by a desire to work the land, or to escape old world conditions of war, famine, religious persecution and poverty.

The first communities dotted Canada's navigable waterways. Transportation by boat, by horse-drawn vehicle, or on foot, characterized these small, rural towns.

The greatest impact on urban development came with the railway. In joining the country from Atlantic to Pacific, the Canadian Pacific Railway line, completed in 1885, became a national symbol of unity and optimism. A great engineering feat, it was essential if the west were to be brought into Confederation and vital to the evolving nation-wide